

ch 4.

8. 一个有 n 把钥匙的人要开他的门, 他随机而独立地用钥匙试开, 若他把门打开时试开次数 X 的数字期望 EX :

① 如果试开不成功的钥匙没有从以后的选取中去除;

② 如果除去试开不成功的钥匙.

解: ① $P(X=k) = \left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)^{k-1} \cdot \frac{1}{n} \quad k=1, 2, \dots$

$$\therefore EX = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \cdot \frac{1}{n} \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{k-1} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{k-1}$$

$$\text{而 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k q^{k-1} = \left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} q^k\right)' = \left(\frac{q}{1-q}\right)' = \frac{1}{(1-q)^2} \quad \text{其中 } q \in (0, 1)$$

$$\text{从而 } \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} k \left(1 - \frac{1}{n}\right)^{k-1} = n^2 \quad \therefore EX = \frac{1}{n} \cdot n^2 = n.$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad P(X=k) = \frac{1}{n}, \quad k=1, 2, \dots, n$$

$$\therefore EX = \sum_{k=1}^n k \cdot \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n k = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{n+1}{2} \cdot n = \frac{n+1}{2}.$$

10. 设连续型随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} & x > 0 \\ 0 & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$, 其中 $-\infty < \mu < +\infty$, $\sigma > 0$ 是已知常数, 求 EX, DX .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{解: } EX &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{令 } \ln x = t \\ x = e^t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} e^t dt \\ &= e^{\frac{\mu + \sigma^2}{2}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{[t - (\mu + \sigma^2)]^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt = e^{\frac{\mu + \sigma^2}{2}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} EX^2 &= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \xrightarrow{\substack{\text{令 } \ln x = t \\ x = e^t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(t-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} e^{2t} dt \\ &= e^{2\mu + 2\sigma^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{[t - (\mu + 2\sigma^2)]^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt = e^{2\mu + 2\sigma^2} \end{aligned}$$

$$\therefore DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = e^{2\mu + 2\sigma^2} - e^{\mu + \sigma^2} = e^{\mu + \sigma^2} (e^{\sigma^2} - 1).$$

12. 设连续型随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$
 其中 $\sigma > 0$ 是已知常数, 求 EX, DX ;

解: $EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} (-x) d e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}$
 $= (-x) e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx$
 $\stackrel{\frac{x}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} = t}{=} \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} \sqrt{2}\sigma dt = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \sigma \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma.$

$EX^2 = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x^2 f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^3}{\sigma^2} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \stackrel{\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2} = t}{=} \int_0^{+\infty} 2\sigma^2 t e^{-t} dt = 2\sigma^2 \int_0^{+\infty} (-t) d e^{-t}$
 $= (-2\sigma^2 t) e^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \int_0^{+\infty} 2\sigma^2 e^{-t} dt = -2\sigma^2 e^{-t} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 2\sigma^2$

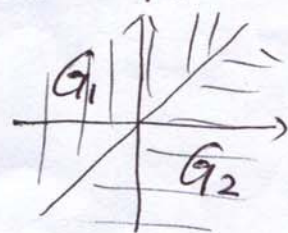
$\therefore DX = 2\sigma^2 - (\sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sigma)^2 = (2 - \frac{\pi}{2}) \sigma^2.$

19. 设随机变量 X 服从正态分布 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$, 求 $E|X - \mu|$.

解: $E|X - \mu| = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x - \mu| f(x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x - \mu| \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx \stackrel{\frac{x-\mu}{\sqrt{2}\sigma} = t}{=} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |t| \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-t^2} \sqrt{2}\sigma dt$
 $= \frac{2\sqrt{2}\sigma}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-t^2} dt = -\sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma e^{-t^2} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma.$

21. 设随机变量 X 和 Y 相互独立且同服从正态分布 $N(0, 1)$, 求 $E \min\{X, Y\}$.

解: $E \min\{X, Y\} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \min\{x, y\} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}} dx dy$
 $= \iint_{G_1} x \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy + \iint_{G_2} y \frac{1}{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy$
 $= \frac{1}{2\pi} \times 2 \iint_{G_1} x e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx dy = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} dy \int_{-\infty}^y x e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[-e^{-\frac{x^2+y^2}{2}} \Big|_{-\infty}^y \right] dy$
 $= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (-e^{-\frac{y^2}{2}}) dy = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \sqrt{\pi} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}}.$



23. 一从航机场运送客汽车载有 20 位乘客自机场开出, 旅客有 10 个车站可以下车, 如果到某一车站没有旅客下车就不停车, 以 Z_i 表示停车的次数, 求 EZ (设每位乘客在各个车站下车是等可能的). $\rightarrow \frac{1}{10}$

解: 设随机变量 $Z_i = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{在第 } i \text{ 站有人下车} \\ 0, & \text{在第 } i \text{ 站无人下车} \end{cases} \quad i = 1, 2, \dots, 10$

$$\text{则 } EZ_i = P(Z_i = 1) = 1 - P(Z_i = 0) = 1 - \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{20}$$

$$\therefore EZ = E(Z_1 + \dots + Z_{10}) = EZ_1 + \dots + EZ_{10} = 10 \left[1 - \left(\frac{9}{10}\right)^{20}\right]$$

31. 设连续型随机变量 X 的概率密度为 $f(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{x^\alpha}{\alpha!} e^{-x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$
其中 $\alpha > 0$, 证明: $P(0 < X < 2(\alpha+1)) > \frac{\alpha}{1+\alpha}$.

解: $\therefore EX = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x \cdot \frac{x^\alpha}{\alpha!} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha!} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{\alpha+1-1} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha!} \Gamma(\alpha+2) = \frac{(\alpha+1)!}{\alpha!} = \alpha+1$

$$\therefore P(0 < X < 2(\alpha+1)) = P(|X - (\alpha+1)| < \alpha+1) \text{ 由切比雪夫不等式}$$

$$\geq 1 - \frac{DX}{(\alpha+1)^2}$$

$$\text{而 } DX = EX^2 - (EX)^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{\alpha+2-1} e^{-x}}{\alpha!} dx - (\alpha+1)^2 = \frac{P(\alpha+3)}{\alpha!} - (\alpha+1)^2 = (\alpha+2)(\alpha+1) - (\alpha+1)^2 = \alpha+1$$

$$\Rightarrow P(0 < X < 2(\alpha+1)) \geq 1 - \frac{\alpha+1}{(\alpha+1)^2} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha+1}$$

32. 设连续型随机向量的联合概率密度函数为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} 1, & |y| \leq x, 0 < x < 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$
求 $Cov(X, Y)$.

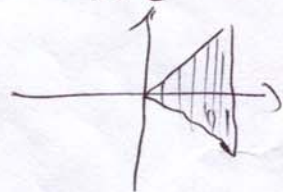
解: $Cov(X, Y) = E(XY) - (EX)(EY)$

$$\text{而 } E(XY) = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x xy \cdot 1 dy = \int_0^1 x \cdot 0 dx = 0$$

$$EX = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x x \cdot 1 dy = \int_0^1 x \cdot 2x dx = \frac{2}{3}$$

$$EY = \int_0^1 dx \int_{-x}^x y \cdot 1 dy = 0$$

$$\therefore Cov(X, Y) = 0$$



34. 已知三个随机变量 X, Y, Z 中, $EX=EY=1, EZ=-1, DX=DY=DZ=1, \rho_{XY}=0, \rho_{XZ}=\frac{1}{2}, \rho_{YZ}=-\frac{1}{2}$, 求 $D(X+Y+Z)$.

解: $D(X+Y+Z) = DX + DY + DZ + 2\text{Cov}(X, Y) + 2\text{Cov}(X, Z) + 2\text{Cov}(Y, Z)$
 $= 3 + 2[\text{Cov}(X, Y) + \text{Cov}(X, Z) + \text{Cov}(Y, Z)]$

而 $\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \rho_{XY} \sqrt{DX \cdot DY} = 0$

$\text{Cov}(X, Z) = \rho_{XZ} \sqrt{DX \cdot DZ} = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 \cdot 1} = \frac{1}{2}$

$\text{Cov}(Y, Z) = \rho_{YZ} \sqrt{DY \cdot DZ} = -\frac{1}{2} \sqrt{1 \cdot 1} = -\frac{1}{2}$

$\Rightarrow D(X+Y+Z) = 3 + 2 \cdot 0 = 3.$

39. 设二维连续型随机向量 (X, Y) 的联合分布密度函数为 $f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi}, & x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ 0, & \text{其他} \end{cases}$

证明: X 与 Y 不相关, X 与 Y 不相互独立.

解: ① $\rho_{XY} = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}} = \frac{E(XY) - EX \cdot EY}{\sqrt{DX} \sqrt{DY}}$



$\because E(XY) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x dx \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} y f(x, y) dy = \int_{-1}^1 x dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dy = \int_{-1}^1 x \cdot 0 dx = 0$

$EX = \int_{-1}^1 x dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{-1}^1 \sqrt{1-x^2} x dx = 0$

$EY = \int_{-1}^1 dx \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} y \cdot \frac{1}{\pi} dy = \int_{-1}^1 0 dx = 0$

$\therefore \text{Cov}(X, Y) = 0 \Rightarrow \rho_{XY} = 0 \therefore X, Y$ 不相关.

② $f_2(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{1-x^2}}^{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dy = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-x^2}, & |x| < 1 \\ 0, & |x| \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \begin{cases} \int_{-\sqrt{1-y^2}}^{\sqrt{1-y^2}} \frac{1}{\pi} dx = \frac{2}{\pi} \sqrt{1-y^2}, & |y| < 1 \\ 0, & |y| \geq 1 \end{cases}$

$\therefore f(x, y) \neq f_2(x) \cdot f_Y(y) \Rightarrow X, Y$ 不相互独立.

1. 设 $X_n (n=1, 2, \dots)$ 是相互独立同分布的随机变量序列, 其共同的分布函数为

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{\pi} \arctan x, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty$$

试问: 辛钦大数定律对此序列是否适用?

解: $f(x) = F'(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{1+x^2}$

而 $EX_n = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} x f(x) dx = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{1+x^2} dx$ 不存在 \therefore 不适用辛钦大数定律.

4. 一本 400 页的书, 每一页的印刷错误个数服从参数 $\lambda = 0.2$ 的泊松分布 $P(0.2)$, 各页有多少个错误是相互独立的, 求这本书中错误个数不超过 90 个的概率的近似值.

解: 设 X_i 表示第 i 页中错误的个数, 则 $X_i \sim P(0.2) \quad i=1, 2, \dots, 400$

$\Rightarrow EX_i = 0.2, DX_i = 0.2$ 由独立同分布中心极限定理

$$P\left(0 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{400} X_i \leq 90\right) \approx \Phi\left(\frac{90 - 400 \times 0.2}{\sqrt{400 \times 0.2}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{0 - 400 \times 0.2}{\sqrt{400 \times 0.2}}\right)$$

$$= \Phi\left(\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}\right) - \Phi(-4\sqrt{5}) = \Phi(1.118) - 0 \approx \Phi(1.12) = 0.86864$$

6. 计算机在进行加法运算时, 对每个加数取整 (取为最接近它的整数) 相加, 设所有的取整误差是相互独立的且都在区间 $[-0.5, 0.5]$ 上服从均匀分布, 求:

- ① 将 1200 个数相加, 误差总和的绝对值超过 20 的概率;
- ② 最多几个数相加, 能使误差总和的绝对值不超过 10 的概率达到 0.6826?
- ③ 若将 1200 个数相加, 使误差总和的绝对值不超过 x 的概率达到 0.95, 求 x 的最小值.

解: ① 设 X_i 表示对第 i 个数取整造成的误差, 则 $X_i \sim U(-0.5, 0.5)$

$\Rightarrow EX_i = 0, DX_i = \frac{1}{12}$

$$P\left(\left|\sum_{i=1}^{1200} X_i\right| > 20\right) = 1 - P(-20 \leq \sum_{i=1}^{1200} X_i \leq 20) \approx 1 - \Phi\left(\frac{20 - 1200 \times 0}{\sqrt{1200 \times \frac{1}{12}}}\right) + \Phi\left(\frac{-20 - 1200 \times 0}{\sqrt{1200 \times \frac{1}{12}}}\right)$$

$$= 1 - \Phi(2) + \Phi(-2) = 2[1 - \Phi(2)] = 2[1 - 0.97725] = 0.0455$$

② $P\left(\left|\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right| \leq 10\right) \geq 0.6826$

而 $P\left(\left|\sum_{i=1}^N X_i\right| \leq 10\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{10 - 0}{\sqrt{N \times \frac{1}{12}}}\right) - \Phi\left(\frac{-10}{\sqrt{N \times \frac{1}{12}}}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{20\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{N}}\right) - 1$

$\Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{20\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{N}}\right) \geq 0.8413$

$\therefore \frac{20\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{N}} \geq 1 \Rightarrow \sqrt{N} \leq 34.64$

$\Rightarrow N \leq 1199.4296 \approx 1200$

\therefore 最多 1199 个数相加

$$\textcircled{3} P\left(\left|\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right| \leq x\right) = \Phi\left(\frac{x}{10}\right) - \Phi\left(-\frac{x}{10}\right) = 2\Phi\left(\frac{x}{10}\right) - 1 \geq 0.95$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{x}{10}\right) \geq 0.975 \quad \therefore \frac{x}{10} \geq 1.96 \Rightarrow x \geq 19.6 \quad \therefore x_{\min} = 19.6$$

8. 盒子中有6个相同大小的球，其中有1个球标有号码1，有2个球标有号码2，有3个球标有号码3，从盒子中有放回地取 n 个球，设 x_i 表示取出的第 i ($i=1, 2, \dots, n$)个球上标有的号码，利用独立同分布的中心极限定理求 n 的最小值，使 $P\left(\left|\bar{x} - \frac{7}{3}\right| < 0.1\right) \geq 0.6826$.

解:

x_i	1	2	3
P	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{2}{6}$	$\frac{3}{6}$

 $\therefore EX_i = \frac{7}{3}, \quad EX_i^2 = 6 \Rightarrow DX_i = \frac{5}{9}$

\therefore 是有放回地取球 $\therefore x_1, \dots, x_n$ 相互独立.

~~$P\left(\left|\bar{x} - \frac{7}{3}\right| < 0.1\right) = P\left(\left|\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i - E\left(\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)\right| < 0.1\right) = P\left(\left|\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{7}{3}n}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{9}n}}\right| < \frac{0.1\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{9}}}\right)$~~

~~$n \geq 175.56$~~

~~$n_{\min} = 176$~~

$$= P\left(\left|\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n EX_i\right| < 0.1n\right) = P\left(\left|\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i - \frac{7}{3}n}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{9}n}}\right| < \frac{0.1\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{\frac{5}{9}}}\right)$$

$$= 2\Phi\left(\frac{3\sqrt{n}}{10\sqrt{5}}\right) - 1 \geq 0.6826$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi\left(\frac{3\sqrt{n}}{10\sqrt{5}}\right) \geq 0.8413 = \Phi(1)$$

$$\therefore n \geq \left(\frac{10\sqrt{5}}{3}\right)^2 = \frac{500}{9} = 55.56$$

$$\therefore n_{\min} = 56$$

Ch 6.

4. 设 (X_1, \dots, X_n) 是来自均匀分布总体 $U(0, \theta)$ 的容量为 n 的简单随机样本, 求 $E\bar{X}$, $D\bar{X}$, ES_n^2 .

解: \because 总体 $X \sim U(0, \theta)$

$$\therefore EX = \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad DX = \frac{\theta^2}{12}$$

$$\Rightarrow E\bar{X} = \frac{\theta}{2}, \quad D\bar{X} = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{\theta^2}{12}, \quad ES_n^2 = \frac{\theta^2}{12}$$

5. 设 (X_1, \dots, X_{16}) 是来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的容量为 16 的简单随机样本, 求:

① 已知 $\sigma = 5$ 时, $P(|\bar{X} - \mu| < 2)$;

② σ 未知, 但样本方差 $S^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (X_i - \bar{X})^2$ 的观察值为 $s^2 = 20.8$ 时, $P(|\bar{X} - \mu| < 2)$.

解: ① $P(|\bar{X} - \mu| < 2) = P\left(\left|\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{16} X_i - 16\mu}{\sqrt{16}\sigma}\right| < \frac{2 \times 16}{\sqrt{16}\sigma}\right)$

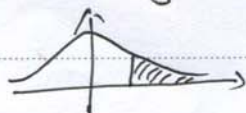
$$= P\left(\left|\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{16} X_i - 16\mu}{4 \times 5}\right| < \frac{2 \times 16}{4 \times 5} = 1.6\right)$$

$$\approx 2\Phi(1.6) - 1 = 2 \times 0.9452 - 1 = 0.8904$$

② $\therefore \frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)\sqrt{n}}{S} \sim t(n-1)$ 即 $\frac{(\bar{X} - \mu)\sqrt{16}}{S} \sim t(15)$

$$\therefore P(|\bar{X} - \mu| < 2) = P\left(\frac{|\bar{X} - \mu| \cdot 4}{S} < \frac{2 \cdot 4}{S} = \frac{8}{\sqrt{20.8}} \approx 1.7541\right)$$

$$\text{而 } t_{0.05}(15) \approx 1.7541$$



$$\therefore P(|\bar{X} - \mu| < 2) \approx 1 - 2 \times 0.05 = 0.9$$

6. 设 (X_1, \dots, X_n) 是来自正态总体 $N(1.5, 2^2)$ 的容量为 n 的简单随机样本, 如果要求样本均值 \bar{X} 位于区间 $(1.01, 1.99)$ 内的概率不小于 0.95, 问样本容量 n 至少应取多大?

解: 即 $P(1.01 < \bar{X} < 1.99) \geq 0.95$.

求 n_{\min} 使得

而 $E\bar{X} = 1.5$, 所以 $P(1.01 < \bar{X} < 1.99) = P(-0.49 \leq \bar{X} - 1.5 \leq 0.49)$
 $= P(|\bar{X} - 1.5| < 0.49)$

$$= P\left(\left|\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i - 1.5n}{\sqrt{n \cdot 2^2}}\right| < \frac{0.49 \cdot n}{\sqrt{n \cdot 2^2}} = 0.245\sqrt{n}\right)$$

$$\approx 2\Phi(0.245\sqrt{n}) - 1 \geq 0.95$$

$$\Rightarrow \Phi(0.245\sqrt{n}) \geq 0.975 \Rightarrow 0.245\sqrt{n} \geq 1.96 \Rightarrow n \geq 64$$

\therefore 样本容量 n 至少应取为 64.

7. 设 (X_1, \dots, X_{10}) 是来自正态总体 $N(0, 0.5^2)$ 的容量为 10 的简单随机样本, 求:

① $\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2$ 的概率密度函数;

② $P(\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > 4)$;

③ $P(\sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 > 2.85)$.

注: 若 X 的概率密度为 $f(x)$

则 $Y=aX$ 的概率密度为

$$\frac{1}{a}f\left(\frac{y}{a}\right)$$

解: ① $\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 = 0.4 \sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i - 0}{0.5}\right)^2$ 而 $\sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i - 0}{0.5}\right)^2 \sim \chi^2(10)$

证 $\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2$ 的概率密度函数为 $f(x)$.

则 $\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2$ 的概率密度函数为 $4f(4x) = \begin{cases} \frac{4}{2^{5/2}\Gamma(5)} (4x)^4 e^{-\frac{4x}{2}}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$

$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t} t^{x-1} dt$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2^{5/2}}{\Gamma(5)} x^4 e^{-2x}, & x > 0 \\ 0, & x \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

② $P(\sum_{i=1}^{10} X_i^2 > 4)$

$$= P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} \left(\frac{X_i}{0.5}\right)^2 > 16\right) = 0.1$$

③ $P(\sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 > 2.85) = P\left(\frac{1}{0.25} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 > 11.4\right)$

$$\text{而 } \frac{1}{0.25} \sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 \sim \chi^2(9)$$

$$\therefore P\left(\sum_{i=1}^{10} (X_i - \bar{X})^2 > 2.85\right) = 0.2493$$

9. 设 $(x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1})$ 是来自正态总体 $N(\mu, \sigma^2)$ 的容量为 $n+1$ ($n \geq 2$) 的简单随机样本, $\bar{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$, $s_n^2 = \frac{1}{n-1} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2$, 证明:

$$\frac{x_{n+1} - \bar{x}}{s_n} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} \sim t(n-1)$$

证明: $\bar{x} \sim N(\mu, \frac{\sigma^2}{n})$, $\frac{(n-1)s_n^2}{\sigma^2} \sim \chi^2(n-1)$;

$\because x_1, \dots, x_n, x_{n+1}$ 相互独立

$\therefore \bar{x}$ 与 x_{n+1} 相互独立 $\Rightarrow \bar{x} - x_{n+1} \sim N(0, \frac{n+1}{n} \sigma^2)$

$$\Rightarrow -\frac{\bar{x} - x_{n+1}}{\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} \sigma} \sim N(0, 1)$$

又 $\because s_n$ 与 \bar{x} 相互独立, s_n 与 x_{n+1} 相互独立

$$\therefore \frac{-\frac{\bar{x} - x_{n+1}}{\sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} \sigma}}{\sqrt{\frac{(n-1)s_n^2}{\sigma^2} / (n-1)}} = \frac{-\bar{x} + x_{n+1}}{s_n} \sqrt{\frac{n}{n+1}} \sim t(n-1)$$